For the county of Toos-Three members. Rio Arriba-Three " Santa Fe-Four " San Miguel-Three Santa Ana-Two

Valencia-Five Said members to assemble and organize at Se Fe, within nine days after said elec publican State Constitution for adoption or rethat may by them, properly be done for the advancement of New Mexican interests.

For " The Southern Press." The Union of this morning publishes an "extract of a letter from a distinguished citizen in New York," in which this expression occurs, "There should be but one party among them—the party of self-defence—self-preservation. Let them (the Southern people) all toe the mark at some one great point and then fight it out shoulder to shoul-Admirably said, and I congratulate the South that in this "distinguished citizen in New York," she has a friend who in this hour of rouble imparts the most salutary advice.

Who more than any one man in the nation

responsible for the divisions in the South. Who is it that uses all the influence of high party position in preventing the Southern people from toeing a common mark? When the President made his mark the Editor of the Union told us not To Tol ir. When Mr. Clay made his mark in the forn of a series of resolutions, the same editor told us not TO TOE 1T. When Mr. Bell made his mark, he even again warned us not to toe it. For months the organ piped the glories of the Southern convention. We were admonished from day to day, and from month to month, that when this convention made its mark we might all toe it! The convention marked 36 degrees 30 minutes, and now where do we find the editor? warring agains the convention, and its recommendations. Faithful to his former vocation, he uses all the influenof his party position to divide and distract the Southern people—to prevent their coming togethe
—to prevent them from toeing a common mark Instead of standing up boldly for the Nashvilie Convention, he labors zealously to throw discredi 36 degrees 30 minutes made by the convention and calling on all others to do it, he stands bac from the mark himself and advises the whol South to do the same thing. In the veriest work ing of his former position the editor now advise us to toe Mr. Clay's mark after teaching the South for months to despise Mr. Clay's scheme and t look alone to the Nashville Convention for saf counsel-all of a sudden he shifts his position embraces Mr. Clay's scheme with all the enthu siasm of a young and ardent convert, and flou the Nashville Convention with as little ceremony of a country cousin

It seems that we are to " cross over, set to, and back out," as the dancing master directs, and the listen to lectures on toeing the mark. If it were possible for the South to forget the teachings of the Union against Mr. Clay's scheme, what gurante have we that we should not be required to fac about and embrace some other scheme" of udjust

If the South did not unite on the plan of Mr. Clay when first introduced, Mr. Ritchie may fe licitate himself that he advised them not to do it. If they do not unite on it, Mr. Ritchie may repen that he taught them to spurn it. If the Sout does not unite on the line of 360 30', let Mr Ritchie understand that he has done more to prevent it than any other one man. If all scheme "of adjustment" fail, let Mr. Ritchie repent is that he has kept the apple of discord among the Southern people, by embracing and denouncing in its turn, every scheme of settlement which has been presented.

It will be well for the editor of the Union understand that the Southern people are not puppets, to be wheeled about as he may pull the wires. If the editor, and his "distinguished" correspondent, really desire "adjustment" let them toe the mark made by the Nashville Conven-A SOUTHERNER.

June 25th, 1850.

For " The Southern Press." MESSRS. EDITORS :- Some days since, in th course of debate, Senator Davis of Mississippi referred to that part of the Compromise Bill which proposed to reduce the limits of Texas. And mong other objections, he alleged that it assume for Congress the power to take from a sovereign State a portion of its domain. This, he asserted. was a gross usurpation, and demanded to have pointed out a single word in the Constitution that yould give countenance to such an assumption of

Mr. Clay professed to be greatly surprised at what had fallen from the Senator from Mississippi, He had wholly misconceived the question. He had assumed that the territory in question belongs to Texas, when, in fact, it was a matter of con troversy whether it belonged to Texas or to New Mexico; and the bill proposed nothing more than to settle this controversy. He then referred to the Constitution to prove that the Federal Government had the right expressly to adjudicate such a controversy, stating that the decision of Congress could only be regarded as a judicial act, determining the legal rights of Texas.

Some days afterwards, the same bill being still under debate, an opponent of the bill argued, that if, as Mr. Clay and the majority contended, the Mexican laws were of force in the acquired territory, they would operate to exclude slavery from that portion which was to be cut off from Texas and assigned to New Mexico. He insisted that, according to Mr. Clay's doctrine, the bill would place what is now called the Northern part of Texas in such a situation, that slavery would be effectually excluded without the Provise; and tervention" amounts to nothing more or

less than refusing to disturb the Mexican laws.

Yesterday in the Senate, Mr. Davis, of Massa

urers, praying a modification of the tariff of '46. He also submitted a statement of facts, and some brief remark, to show the necessity for immediate relief to the manufacturing is

Mr. PEARCE presented a memorial from Miss Dix, asking the aid of Congress towards the establishment of asylums, in each State, for the insane; which was referred to a select con six, to be appointed by the chair.

Mr. RUSK introduced a bill for the raising of

two additional regiments of cavalry.

After the consideration of the morning bu

After the consideration of the morning business, the "Compromise bill" was again taken up.

Mr. SOULE resumed his remarks in support of the amendment submitted by him yesterday. After considering the irregularities attending the formation of the constitution of California, the operation of various provisions of the bill under discussion, the extent of her boundaries, and the advantages to result from a partition of the country, he declared that he would never vote for the admission of California with her present boundaries. He considered the Missouri compromise as an act of the past, and advocated its adoption in the present bill,

s proposed by his amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS next took the floor, and the Senate, after an Executive session, adjourned.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

On coming together yesterday, the House, or notion of Mr. INGE, went into a Committee of the Whole on the Bounty Land Bill, to which amendnents were proffered; and five minutes speeches SACKETT, DUNHAM, THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, Schenck, Buel, McLane Crowell, Stanton, of Tennessee, Haralson. ENABLE, BINGHAM, TUCK, GIDDINGS, JAMES G. ING, of New York, MEACHAM, FOWLER, WIL-ON, THURMAN, WHITE, ASHE, PARKER, POTTER. nd CONRAD, all of which were uncerem oted down.

Mr. MILLER, the chairman of the committe

the caucus of the friends of the bill, held or saturday evening, brought forward the substitute or the original bill, drawn up in pursuance of instructions from the caucus, which is as follows

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That each of the surviving compaissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicans and privates, whether of regulars, voluncers, rangers, or militia who performed military service in any regiment, company, or detachment is the service of the United States, in the war will breat Britain declared by the United States on the 18th of June, 1812, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790, and each of the commissioned officers who were engaged in the military service of the Inited States in the late war with Mexico, shall be entitled, for twelve months service, to one humined and sixty acres of land, and for three months service, to forty acres of land, provided the person-so having been in the service, shall not receive said land, or any part thereof, if it shall appear by the muster rolls of his regiment or corps, that is deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from ervice, or if he has received or is entitled to any land bounty, under any act of Congress heretofor passed

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That each con SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That each comnissioned and non-commissioned officer, musicial
or private, for whom provision is made by the
irst section whereof, shall receive a certificate or
varrant from the Department of the Interior for
he quantity of land to which he may be entitled,
and which may be located by the warrantec or his
ussignees or heirs at law, at any land office in the
Justed States, in one body, and in conformity to
he legal sub-divisions of the public lands, upon
any of the public lands in such district then subject to private entry: and upon the return of each
certificate or warrant, with evidence of the locaion thereof, having been legally made, to the
Jeneral Land Office, a patent shall be issued
herefor. That in the event of the death of any
commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musicommissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician or private, prior or subsequent to this act, and who shall not have received the said certiicate or warrant, it shall be in favor, and shall inure to the benefit of his widow; Provided, shawas married to such officer or soldier before the conclusion of his service, and is unmarried at the late of her application; Provided further, that no land warrant issued under the provisions of this tet, shall be laid upon any lands of the United States, to which there shall be a pre-emption right, or upon which there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation, except with the consent of sucl settler, to be satisfactorily proven to the proper and officers.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all sales, mortages, letters of attorney or other instru-

mortgages, letters of attorney or other instrument of writing, going to affect the title or claim to any warrant or certificate hereinbefore provide for, made or executed prior to the issue of such warrant or certificate, shall be null and void, to all warrant or ceruncate, shall be null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; nor shall such certificate or warrant or the land obtained thereby. So in anywise affected, or changed with or subject to the payment of any debt or claim incurred by such officer or soldier prior to the issuing of the patent. Provided, That the benefits of this act shall not accrue to any person who is a member of the present Congress.

of the present Congress. This proposition being voted on at a late hour was agreed to in the committee as an amendmer

to, or substitute for, the original bill. The committee then rising, the chairman, Mr RICHARDSON, reported it to the House; and the House concurring in the action of the committee this substitute was enacted by a vote of 155 year to 36 nays. After which the House adjourned.

Public Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citi-

rens of Charleston District was held at the Hibernian Hall on Friday evening, June 21, to receive the report of their Delegates to the Southern Convention, recently held at Nashville.

The Hon. T. Leger Hutchinson was called to the chair, and A. W. Burnet, and W. R. Taber, Eagrs., appointed Secretaries.

The Chair, in a few brief and pertinent remarks, stated the object of the meeting, and called upon George A. Trenholm, Esq., one of the delegates from this district, whose appearance upon the stage was greeted with much enthusiasm.

Mr. Trenholm, in an able and eloquent address, adverted to the proceedings of the Convention, and the spirit by which their deliberations were governed. He was warm in his praise of the hospitality and attentions of the people of Nashville.

ville.

Hon. R. Barowell Rhett, one of the Representatives of the 7th Congressional district being present, was loudly called for, and addressed the meeting at much length, and with great ability, upon the present condition of the South, and the dangers by which it was threatened, and the ap-

hese resolutions, which we take from the Nashville papers: 1. Resolved, That the territories of the United States belong to the people of the several States of his Union as their common property. That the itizens of the several States have equal rights to

citizens of the several States have equal rights to migrate with their property to these territories, and are equally entitled to the protection of the Federal Government in the enjoyment of that property so long as the territories remain under the charge of that government.

2. Resolved, That Congress has no power to exclude from the United States any property lawfully held in the States of the Union; and any act which may be passed by Congress to effect this result is a plain violation of the Constitution of the United States.

3. Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to provide proper governments for the territories, since the spirit of American Institutions forbids the maintenance of military governments in time of

provide proper governments for the territories, since the spirit of American Institutions forbids the maintenance of military governments in time of of peace, and as all laws heretofore existing in territories once belonging to foreign powers which interfere with the full enjoyment of religion—the frectom of the press—the trial by jury, and all other eights of persons and property, as secured or resognized in the Constitution of the United States are necessarily void so soon as such territories become American territories, it is the duty of the federal Government to make early provision for the enactment of those laws which may be expedint and necessary to secure to the inhabitants of, and emigrants to, such territories the full benefit of the constitutional rights we assert.

4. Resolved, That to protect property existing in the several States of the Union the people of these States invested the Federal Government with he powers of war and negotiation, and of susaining armies and navies, and prohibited to state authoritities the exercise of the same powers. They made no discrimination in the protection to be afforded, or the description of property to be lefended; nor was it allowed to the Federal Government to determine what should be held as property. Whatever the States deal with as property, he Federal Government is bound to recognise and refend as such. Therefore it is the sense of this

limits as may be lawfully exercised by any other sovereign State of the confederacy over territory within its ascertained limits.

15. Resolved, That all the territory within the limits of the State of Texas, being now slave-holding territory, it is of vital importance to the Southern States, that no portion of it should be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, without the most explicit declaration, that the same shall be slave territory in the hands of the United States, as fully as it now is in the hands of Texas; that no agreement between the United States and Texas for a cession to the former of a part of the territory of the latter, should discharge the Government of the United States from the obligations to admit into the Union four new States, to be created in the territory of Texas, with the institution of slavery, and provision should be made in the article of cession to preserve said obligation. rithened to determine what should be held as property, he Federal Government is bound to recognise and iefend as such. Therefore it is the sense of this convention that all acts of the Federal Government which tend to denationalize property of any description recognised in the Constitution and laws of the States, or that discriminate in the degree and efficiency of the protection to be afforded to tor which weaken or destroy the title of any ditzen upon American territories, are plain and alpable violations of the fundamental law under which it exists.

5. Resolved, That the slaveholding States cannot and will not submit to the enactment by Conress of any law imposing onerous conditions or estraints upon the rights of masters to remove with their property into the territories of the Inited States, or to any law making discriminations in favor of the proprietors of other property gainst them.

gainst them.
6. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal 6. Resolved. That it is the duty of the Federal iovernment plainly to recognize, and firmly to naintain, the equal rights of the citizens of the several States and Territories of the United States, and to repudiate the power to make a discrimination between the proprietors of different species of property in federal legislation. The fulfilment of this duty by the Federal Government would greatly end to restore the peace of the country, and to also the exasperation and excitement which now exist between different sections of the Union. For this the deliberate opinion of this Convention that the tolerance Congress has given to the notion that federal authority might be employed incidentally and indirectly to subvert or weaken the institutions existing in the States, confessedly beyond federal jurisdiction and control, is a main cause of the disord which menaces the existence of the Union, and which has well nigh destroyed the efficient action of the Federal Government itself.

7. Resolved, That the performance of this duty is required by the fundamental law of the Union. The equality of the people of the several States opmossing the Union cannot be disturbed without

required by the fundamental law of the Union. The equality of the people of the several States omposing the Union cannot be disturbed without isturbing the frame of the American institutions. This principle is violated in the denial of the citizens of the slaveholding States of power to enterinto the erritories with the property lawfully acquired in the states. The warfare against this right is a war upon the Constitution. The defenders of this right redefenders of the Constitution. Those who leny or impair its exercise, are unfaithful to the Constitution, and if disunion follows the destruction of the right, they are the disunionists.

8. Resolved, That the performance of its duties upon the principle we declare, would enable Congress to remove the embarrassments in which the country is now involved. The vacant territories of the United States, no longer regarded as prizes or sectional rapacity and ambition, would be gradually occupied by inhabitants drawn to them by their interests and feelings. The institutions itted to them would be naturally applied by governing the states of the control of the united states.

itted to them would be naturally applied by gov rnments formed on American ideas and approved he community would be educated and disci olined under a republican administration in habit olined under a republican administration in habitive self government, and fitted for an association is a State, and to the enjoyment of a place in the Confederacy. A community so formed and organized, might well claim admission to the Union, and none would dispute the validity of the claim.

9. Resolved, That a recognition of this principle, would deprive the questions between Texas and he United States of their sectional character, and would leave them for adjustment without disturbing the section of the secti

he United States of their sectional character, and would leave them for adjustment without disturbince from sectional prejudices and passions upon
considerations of magnanimity and justice.

10. Resolved, Thata recognition of this principle
would infuse a spirit of conciliation in the discussion and adjustment of all the subjects of sectionalispute, which would afford a guarantee of an early
and satisfactory determination.

11. Resolved, That in the event a dominant maincipy shall refuse to precover the great constitu-

ority shall refuse to recognize the great constitu-tional rights we assert, and shall continue to deny he obligations of the Federal Government to main ain them, it is the sense of this Convention tha the territories should be treated as property, and livided between the sections of the Union, so that livided between the sections of the Union, so that the rights of both sections be adequately secured in their respective shares; that we are aware this course is open to grave objections, but we are ready to acquiesce in the adoption of the line of 36 degress 30 minutes north latitude, extending to the Pacific ocean, as an extreme concession, upor considerations of what is due to the stability of our institutions.

12. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Con-12. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that this controversy should be ended, either by a recognition of the constitutional rights of the Southern people, or by an equitable partition of the territories—that the spectacle of a confederacy of States involved in quarrels over the fruits of a war in which the American arms were fruits of a war in which the American arms were fruits of a war in which the American arms were crowned with glory, is humiliating. That the incorporation of the Wilmot Proviso in the offer of settlement, a proposition which fourteen States regard as disparaging and dishonorable, is degrading to the country. A termination to this controversy, by the disruption of the confederacy or by the abandonment of the territories to prevent such a result, would be a climax to the shame which attach. taches to the controversy, which it is the para-mount duty of Congress to avoid.

13. Resolved, That this convention will not con-

an adjustment of this controversy, and in the condition of the questions, this convention does not feel at liberty to discuss the measures suitable, for a resistance of laws involving a dishonor of the

less than refusing to disturbs the Mexican laws would be main understood. He had ever intended to say the Mexico. This avowal of Mr. Clay spanged to the first days referred to, Congress has no authority to reduce the limits of a overeign State; and if, as he congless the limits of a overeign State; and if, as he congless the limits of a overeign State; and if, as he congless the congless of the breather of the state of the proposes to ascertain and determine the manifestation they into the limits of a overeign State; and if, as he congless the state of their country's good.

In savey of Mr. Clay appared to the disputed territory if, in assigning this territory to New Mexico. This sawn and the state of their country's good.

In savey of Mr. Clay appared to the disputed territory if, in assigning this territory to New Mexico, the lower mention of the proposes to ascertain and determine the tended to work the intended to work the state of their country's good.

In savey of Mr. Clay appared to the disputed territory if, in assigning this territory to New Mexico, the lower mention of the proposes to ascertain and determine the tender of the proposes to ascertain and determine the tender of the proposes to ascertain and determine the tender of the proposes to ascertain and determine the tender of the proposes to ascertain and determine the tender of the proposes to ascertain and determine the tender of the proposes to ascertain and determine the tender of the proposes to ascertain and determine the tender of the proposes to ascertain and determine the tender of the proposes to ascertain and determine the tender of the proposes to ascertain and determine the tender of the proposes to ascertain and determine the tender of the proposes to ascertain and determine the tender of the proposes to ascertain and determine the tender of the proposes to ascertain and determine the tender of the proposes to ascertain and determine the tender of the proposes to ascertain and determine the propose to the propose to the propose to t

House or Londs, Friday,

The Marquess of Lanspowne—and landed in Cuba.

Lord Brougham—It had not only sailed, but actually landed in Cuba. Now, he had no idea whatsoever that such a proceeding would be assented to by the Government of the United States. Indeed, he believed that so far were they from consenting, that they had taken steps to prevent the sailing of this very armament upon a former occasion. But he understood now, and to his great sorrow, that these pirates had not only succeeded in getting away from the shores of America, but they had actually escaped the Spanish fleet. I hat those execrable pirates, going piractically by sea to Cuba for the purpose of invasion and robberry, as they had gone before to Mexico by land, and cacaped from the Spanish fleet. He deeply re-That those execrable pirates, going piractically by sea to Cuba for the purpose of invasion and robbery, as they had gone before to Mexico by land, and escaped from the Spanish fleet. He deeply regretted that they should have so escaped. But he aoped that they would yet meet with the condign punishment in Cuba which they so richly deserved. He trusted that his noble friend would be able to give the house some information upon the subject, and to tell them whether any communication had passed between the American Government and our Minister at Washington, or the American Minister and our government at home, with regard to it? And whether the Government of the United States, which was a respectable government, and acted, he believed, respectably, naving a proper care for the relations of peace and mity with foreign friendly nations, was endowed with sufficient strength and power to prevent its own subjects from fitting out and arming large expeditions for the avowed purpose of the invasion of unoffending peaceful foreign States?

The Marquess of Landsdownz (who spoke with his back to the gallery, and in even a lower than his accustomed tone) was understood to say: My lords, I have only to say in answer to the question put by the noble lord, that I do not know that I can give him any further information than he possesses already upon the subject from the public prints, and which, I fear is true—namely, that this piratical expedition was fitted out in America for the invasion of Cuba; but that it was fitted out, not only without the cognizance, but with the most entire disapprobation, and under the serious discouragement of the United States Government. [Here the noble Marquess became totally inaudible, and the next sentence we could catch was]—We have heard from Washington that the object of this monstrous, unholy, and mjust piratical expedition was the invasion of Cuba; and information has since been received at New Orleans that it had landed at Cardenas, which town was then in its possession.

Lord Brougham—My l

16. Resolved, That it is the duty of the whole South to oppose the attempts of the Northern fanatics, get possession of any part of the territory rightfully belonging to Texas, for the purpose of excluding therefrom the people of the South, and especially the Texans themselves.

17. Resolved, That while the position of Texas in the very breach through which this assault may be made on the constitutional rights of the South, entitles her to the assurance of cordial and resolute support from every save holding State, these States have a like right to expect that she will not be so false to herself and regardless of their interest, as to accept any sun of money as a consideration for admitting an eaemy within her gates, and establishing there a strong-hold of abolition, and a harbor for fugitive slaves.

18. Resolved, That the right of the people of Texas to form, at the proper time, with the con-Texas to form, at the proper time, with the consent of that State, four new slaveholding States, in addition to said State of Texas, out of the territory thereof is clear and unquestionable, and annot be strengthened by any mere legislative onstruction or guarantee.

19. Resolved, That the whole legislative power of the United States Government is derived from the Constitution and delegated to Congres, and cannot be increased or diminished but an amend-

scale; but this is carrying fire and sword, with all the horrors of open war, for purposes of spoliation, into a peaceable country in alliance with America and with this country; or at all events of not in actual alliance, certainly in peaceful relations of amicable intercourse.

The Marquess of Lansdowne—I said that the Jnited States Government had not only looked upon the expedition with disapprobation, but that they had also taken steps to prevent its setting out, and had ordered their naval forces to interent and break it up if possible.

ept and break it up if possible.

Lord Brougham said that the addition now nade by the noble lord was more satisfactory. But he could not really understand how 6,000 or 3,000 men could be armed, trained, and sent of rom a country, without the knowledge of the government.

ernment.
The Earl of ABERDEEN—I have not the least

loubt of the sincerity of the United States Govern-nent in expressing their disapprobation of the ex-edition against Cuba. But this, I must say, is

e found sufficient, as I believe they will be, to give a good account of those buccaneers who have aken part in this expedition.

Lord Brougham—As a lawyer I challenge contradiction to this proposition. That all civilized actions are bound to give help against pirates, who are the enemies of all men, wherever those pirates may be found; and that the commander of any British cruiser on the coast, at the time, would be guilty of neglect, and would be neglecting his duty, if he did not give his aid to the spaniards against those pirates. [Hear, hear,]

ng his duty, if he did not give his aid to the spaniards against those pirates. [Hear, hear.]

Lord Stanley.—The proposition of my noble riend touches the question which I was just about to put to the noble marquess, and which was this: Can he give us no information as to the course about to be pursued by our government with regard to this expedition? And, as it was known for some time that it was intended to send out

the same view of the matter that we do.

Lord STANLET.—The noble marquess does not seem to have heard my question. I did not ask what the American Government had done, but what her Majesty's government had done. I ask whether any, and if any, what instructions had been sent out to the admiral commanding on the state in relation to this excelling.

the station, in relation to this expedition.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.—I am certain

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE .- All I think

EARL GREY-My lords it is contrary

have a desire for the possession of

New Orleans that it had landed at Cardenas, which town was then in its possession.

Lord Brougham—My lords, I am, I confess, lisappointed. I should have hoped that somehing more than mere disapprobation would be expressed by the United States Government when speaking of the conduct of those detestable pirates; for, as my noble friend has said, and I was plad to hear him use the designation, this expedition is piracy, and piracy of the very worst description; for ordinary piracy is confined to roberty and plunder upon a comparatively small scale; but this is carrying fire and sword, with all the horrors of open war, for purposes of spolia-

rannot be increased or diminished but an amendment of the Constitution.

20. Resolved, That the acquisition of territory by the United States, whether occupied or vacant, either by purchase, conquest, or treaty, adds nothing to the legislative power of Congress, as granted and limited in the Constitution.

21. Resolved, That the adoption of a foreign law existing at the time in territory purchased, eded, or granted, is the exercise of legislative power, and cannot be done unless the law is of such character as might rightfully be enacted by Congress under the Constitution, without reference to its pre-existence as a foreign law.

22. Resolved, That the alledged principle of the law of nations recognizing, to some extent, the perpetuity of foreign laws in existence within a territory at the time of its acquisition by purchase,

questions of boundary which might arise with other governments; that no such question of boundary has been adjusted with any other gov-ernment, so as to contract or vary the boundaries

ernment, so as to contract or vary the boundaries of Texas; that Mexico, by the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, expressly relinquished all claim to all territory comprehended within the boundaries heretofore described; whereby, the claim of Texas became settled, and her jurisdiction and authority became complete; that the State of Texas should not be hindered or disturbed by any authority

not be hindered or disturbed by any authority whatever, in the exercise of all such sovereign

gation.
16. Resolved, That it is the duty of the whol

aw or nations recognizing, to some extent, the cerpetuity of foreign laws in existence within a territory at the time of its acquisition by purchase, conquest, or treaty, cansol, under our Constitution and form of government, go to the extent of conmingin force, in such territory, any law that could not be directly enacted by Congress by virue of the powers of legislation delegated to it by the Constitution.

23. Resolved, That no power of doing any actor thing by any of the Departments of our Government, can be based upon the principles of any foriegn law, or of the laws of nations, beyond what exists in such Department under the Constitution of the United States, without reference to such foreign law or the laws of nations.

24. Resolved. That slavery exists in the United states independent of the Constitution. That it is ecognised by the Constitution in a threefold aspect; first, as property, second as a domestic relation of service or labor under the law of a State, and lastly, as a basis of political power. And riewed in any or all of these lights, Congress has no power under the Constitution, to create or destroy it anywhere nor can such power be derived. aroy it anywhere; nor can such power be derived from foreign laws, conquest, cession, treaty on he laws of nations, nor from any other source but

that we have a desire for the possession of this slace. We ourselves have been strongly suspected of vaving some designs upon this island of Cuba; and recollect myself having made a proposal twenty year 1900, (when they thought hit to suspect us of having unateful designs upon the Island,) which I regret the United States did not assent to. It was the only thing which I think they could have done, more than they roposal was that the United States and Franciscul foin with us to guarantes the possession of the sland to Spain. The United States, however, die not think fit at the time to join with us in that guarantee. I hope that the forces in the island will be found sufficient, as I believe they will be, to give a good account of those buccaneers who have nn amendment of the Constitution itself.

25. Resolved, That the Constitution confers n power upon Congress to regulate or prohibit the 26. Resolved, That the reception or considera on by Congress of resolutions, memorials or pe

itions from the States in which domestic slavery loes not exist, or from the people of said States, or relation to the institution of slavery where it does exist, with a view of effecting its abolition, or impairing the rights of those interested in, to its peaceul and secure enjoyment, is a gross abuse and enire perversion of the right of petition as secured by he Federal Constitution, and if persisted in, must and will lead to the most dangerous and lamentable consequences—that the right of petition for a redress of grievances as provided for by the Constitution was designed to enable the citizens of the United States to manifest and make known to Congress the existence of evils under which they were suffering, whether affecting them personally. Congress the existence of evils under which they were suffering, whether affecting them personally, ocally, or generally, and to cause such evils to be redressed by the proper and competent authoritiy, out was never designed or intended as a peaceful and securing enjoyment of their rights, whether existing under the Constitution or under the sovereignty and authority of the several States.

27. Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to provide effectual means of executing the 2d section of the 4th article of the Constitution relating to the restoration of fugitives from service or abor.

28. Resolved, That when this convention ad journ, it adjourn to meet at Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, on the 6th Monday after the adjournment of the present session of Congress, and hat the Southern States be recommended to fill

eir delegations forthwith. Bloody Doings on the North Fork.

About two weeks ago, a party of Indians came About two weeks ago, a party of Indians came stealthily upon a few miners who were sleeping after their work was over, in their tents, on the North Fork, some twenty miles above Auburn. Before the Indians gave any warning to the whites of their presence, they killed two, wounded another, and then succeeded in making their escape. On Friday of last week, a trader, who was travelling with his team, was surrounded by Indians, when about fifteen miles above Auburn. The arrows from their bows took effect on his person, and he only saved his life by a precipitous clude that Congress will adjourn without making an adjustment of this controversy, and in the condition of the questions, this convention does not feel at liberty to discuss the measures suitable, for a resistance of laws involving a dishonor of the Southern States.

14. Resolved, That the boundaries of the State of Texas are defined in the treaty of May 14th, 1836, signed by the President of Texas and the pmembers of the government thereof, at the one and, and by the authorized representatives of the overnment of Mexico, on the other part, and

The Marquess of Lansnowsz.—Does the noble ord mean to say that no other peer is entitled to meak but himself? The noble lord behind me IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Marquess of Lansbowne.—Does the noble lord mean to say that no other peer is entitled to speak but himself? The noble lord behind me (Lord Beaumont) has a right not only to make such observations as he may choose, but also to ask a question as well as the noble lord.

Lord Beaumont.—I must say that I am aurrors of the consideration of the government, but also at his pressing his question upon her Majesty's government after the answer he has afready received to the question which was originally put. My noble friend made answer that the subject was under the consideration of the government, and I maintain that, in the present position of affairs, any other answer than that would be indiscrect; and I rose, therefore, to urge upon my noble friend not to allow any other answer to be given, because with that answer I maintain it is the duty of the house to be content, in the present position of affairs.

Lord Brougham.—I am not aware that there was any necessity for the rebuke which the noble lord opposite has just administered to my noble friend near me; and I am sorry to see he suffers so much under it, (laughter;) and further, I am not aware that the duty of this house is anything like the duty which my noble friend opposite seems to think it is—the duty of stopping our inquiries or discussions because we are bound to rest satisfied with the answer of the government. I, for one, am perfectly satisfied with it, because all the answer that has been given by those members of the government who are in the secret is, that there is no secret at all, (laughter;) in short, I think all that my noble friend has said, amounts only to a roundabout and verbose manner of saying a very simple thing—that he knows absolutely nothing whatever on the subject. (Continued laughter.) But it is a subject on which the government need have no delicacy. The law with respect to it is as plain as A B C—the expedition is a piratical expedition, and the men composing it are to be treated as pirates. That there are eight thousand of them, o

The Earl of ABERDEEN.—There is one consideration which makes the question of my noble friend perfectly natural in present circumstances. It will be in your lordship's recollection that during the whole preparation of this expedition we have been on no friendly relations with the Spanish government; and, therefore, it is very natural for him to inquire whether, not a regard to the iffairs of Spain, but a regard to British interests, has led her Majesty's government so far as to take the proper steps to co-operate against this piratical expedition. If it could be supposed that our alienation and estrangement from the Spanish government had rendered her Majesty's government lukewarm in exercising a duty of this sort, then a very grave responsibility will attach to her Majesty's government in consequence.

Earl Gary.—I do not understand the noble and learned lord representing this as a delicate question on this side of the house. Those who heard the observations of my noble friend heard him conlemn the proceedings of the expedition as strongly as did the noble and learned lord himself; and he went further, and informed your lordships that he expedition was equally condemned by the American government. The expedition is unloubtedly of a piratical nature; but it is a different there are that they majesty's government. ates.
The Earl of ABERDEEN.—There is one conside

he expedition was equally condemned by the American government. The expedition is unloubtedly of a piratical nature; but it is a different thing to state that her Majesty's government have had their attention called to the subject, and hat they are watching the state of affairs in the West Indies—there is a difference between that and at once answering the question whether any and what particular instructions have been given by her Majesty's government to the naval comnander-in-chief, as to his duty in respect to what was going on. Your lordships must be perfectly tware that to answer this question at the present noment, would obviously be attended with exceme inconvenience. It is not fitting, till accounts hall have been received from the West Indies, hat her Majesty's government should give any information as to the instructions given to the mail commander on that station with respect to his interference or non-interference in the matter. is interference or non-interference in the matter. There can be no doubt as to our right to check racy; but it is a different question is to the manier in which we are to exercise that right.

The subject then dropped House or Commons, June 7, 1850. Mr. D'Israeu wished to ask the noble lord, the ecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether ler Majesty's government had received any infornation relative to the invasion of Cuba by a buc ancering expedition from the United States? Also whether they received, previous to the sailing of hat expedition, any intimation of the probability of such an enterprise, rom Her Majesty's Miniser at Washington, or any other of the agents of his country? And if so, whether they have felt it heir duty to communicate the result of such intination to the Court of Madrid?

Viscount Palmerston said it was well known.

Viscount Palmerston said it was well knownsome considerable time ago, that an expedition
was understood to be preparing in the United
states, for the purpose of making a descent or
Cuba; and it was also well known that the Government of the United States issued a proclamaion against such an expedition, and took such
neasures as put an end to the enterprise for a
ime. Her Majesty's government had received a
lespatch, a few days ago, from our representative
ut Washington, stating that information had
eached Washington, that suddenly, without the
nowledge of the Government of the United States,
un expedition had sailed from the Southern par
of the States to make an attack on Cuba. The
ivet detachment, supposed to consist of two of the States to make an attack on Cuba. The irst detachment, supposed to consist of two thousand men, sailed, as far as his memory served, about the 6th of last month; and it was said that a further detachment, supposed to amount to four or five thousand men, followed some days afterwards. The President of the United States, on the receipt of this intelligence, immediately despatched a naval force in search of the expedition, o intercept it, and for the purpose of taking such measures as might be fitting under the circumstances, to carry into effect the friendly intentions of the United States towards Spain. As this information only reached her Majesty's government a few days ago, of course, no communication for some time that it was intended to send out such an expedition, what instructions have been given to our naval commander upon the West Inlia station with regard to the proceedings he should adopt respecting it?

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.—I can distinctly state to the noble lord that the matter has more than once formed the subject of communication between our Minister and the American Government; and I have, further, the satisfaction of assuring him that the American Government takes the same view of the matter that we do. a few days ago, of course, no communication could have been made to the Court of Madrid; but he (Lord Palmerston) had seen the Spanish Minister, who reached London yesterday, and had conveyed to him the information which the government had received.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.—I am certainly not prepared to answer a question of that kind without notice having first been given of it.

Lord Stanley.—The noble marquess, I am sure will do me the justice to believe that I knew no more of this question coming forward than he did; but as the subject was brought forward, and as I imagined that the occupation of Cuba was not a subject that would be viewed with indifference by her Majesty's government, I did think that some instructions would have been sent out to our admiral on the station; and this house has a right to know whether that be so.

The total importation of coffee for the last month was 4,468,801 lbs., against 3,524,666 lbs., in the corresponding month of 1848, and 2,027,060 lbs. in 1849, whalst in the same period there were entered for home consumption respectively 2,621,862 lbs., 3,175,958 lbs., and 2,970,669 lbs. it necessary to say is this—that the subject has en-gaged the attention of her Majesty's government. LORD STANLEY.—Have any instructions been practice—it is contrary to the duties of her Majesty's government—to answer such a question For my own part, I have to say most decidedly, that I think it would be a breach of our duty if we were, in the present state of affairs, to give any answer whatever to the question which the noble lord has put. 2,621,662 ibs., 3,175,958 lbs., and 2,970,669 lbs., Unrefined sugar shows an importation of 777,445 cwt. for the month of the present year, while for 1848 and 1849 the figures stood respectively 334,794 cwt., and 477,295 cwt. The quantity taken for home consumption during the same months, being, for 1850, 487,414 cwt.; for 1848, 449,541 cwt.; and 1849, 398,385 cwt. In wines, of swings again, the importations for noble lord has put.

Lord Brancey—The noble earl thinks that it is the duty of her Majesty's government to refuse to give any information; but I say that it is the right and the duty of this house to ascertain whether the government have performed their duty by taking any steps in a matter which deeply concerns the honor and the interests of this country. I say for myself, that I have a right to ask—I have a right to have an answer—not as to the precise instructions that have been set out, but whether her Majesty's government have thought this matter worth their attention, and whether any instructions have been sent out.

Lord Brancoxy here rose, but was interrupted 449,541 cwt.; and 1849, 398,385 cwt. In wines, of various sorts, the importations for the past month amounted to 800,454 gallons; for the months in 1848 and 1849, they were respectively 711,434 gallons, and 565,293 gallons. Of spirits, including rum, brandy, and Geneva, there were imported, during the month of the present year, 768,298 gallons; for the corresponding months in 1848 and 1849, the figures were 517,703 gallons, and 872,730 gallons. The quantities taken for home consumption, during the same periods, 369,800 gallons, 336,254 gallons, and 368,608 gallons respectively. Lendow Money Markets, Friday ev g. June 7—The English funds to-day, again opened at a

Lord Beaumont here rose, but was interrupted by Lord Stanty. Lord Beaumont, however, persisted in his attempt to speak; on which, Lord Stanter said—My lords, I put a question to her Majesty's government—it is for them to For the account the last prices was 37 to 1. Beat

Stock closed 208 to 209; Reduced, \$5; to 1; Three and-a-Quarter per Cents, \$71; Long Annuities, \$1; India Bonds, \$2s. to 87s.; and Exche quer Bills, 69s. to 71s. premium.

In the foreign market there was not much business transacted, and quotations exhibited a little tendency to flatness. The bargains in the official list comprised—Buenos Ayres at 53; Chilian Three per Cents, 59;; Ecuador, 3¹ and ½; Mexican, for account, 31½, and ½; Portuguese Four per cents, 107 and 106½; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96; Spanish Five per cents, for money, 17; and for account, 17; Passives, 3½; Spanish Three per Cents, for account, 17; Passives, 3½; Spanish Three per Cents, 70 and 2. Venezuela, 22½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 86½; and the Four per Cent Certificates, 86.

Although no marked alteration occurred in the rates of the foreign exchanges to-day, there was a slight inclination in some cases, to an advance. The Austrian cities formed the only exception; transactions upon Vienna and Treate having been effected at much lower prices.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 1st of June, gives the following results, when compared with the accounters.

week ending the 1st of June, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:
Public deposits, £7,597,660; Increase, £290,597
Other deposits 9,215,738; Decrease, 392,698
Rest 3,053,585; Decrease, 13,686

Rest 9,215,738; Decrease, 392,698
Rest 3,053,585; Decrease, 13,686
On the other side of the account—
Gov. securities, £14,316,185; Same as before.
Other securities, 9,760,048; Increase, 62,972
Notes unempl'd. 10,788,260; Decrease, 96,415
The amount of notes in circulation is £19,215,075; being an increase of £172,510; and the stock of bullion in both departments, £16,737,613, showing an increase of £35,664; when compared with the preceding return.

Terriffic Slaughter by a Maniac in Staf

fordshire.

Stafford and the neighborhood were on Wednesday alarmed by a report, which turned out to be quite correct, of a most tragical event having taken place at Ingestree, the seat of Earl Talbot. It seems that Mr. Yarker, head-gamekeeper to Earl Talbot, who was recovering from an attack of delirium tremens, was attended by Walter Murray, the person who was placed in charge of him by the adviser, Mr. Waddell, of Stafford, who had repeatedly given instruction, that any weapon with which he could possibly do any injury, should be cautiously kept from him, and also that he should be strictly watched. It appears, however, that Murray, who was an un-

jury, should be cautiously kept from him, and also that he should be strictly watched. It appears, however, that Murray, who was an under-keeper, about 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, incautiously allowed Yarker to take out a gun, in company with him, for the purpose of shooting jackdaws. After they had proceeded about a mile, Yarker shot Murray with a bullit; Yarker then returned home, leaving his victim dead in a kind of tower or temple.

The servant girl was in the kitchen when Yarker arrived there, taking tea with an infant in her arms; he opened the door, and shot her dead through the head, the child falling unhurt to the ground. Yarker's sister, who is the widow of a medical gentleman, was in the small apartment, not more than three yards from him; he levelled the gun and shot at her, and she shifting her position, he lowered his gun from his shoulder, again levelled it and fired; she distinctly saw the flash, and immediately moved her head and escaped with

levelled it and fired; she distinctly saw the flash, and immediately moved her head and escaped with two shots in the face.

Yarker then ran from the house, and escaped into the wood with his gun unloaded. His wife who was in the yard followed him. In about ten minutes from this time Yarker's sister heard the report of a gun, and in about two minutes afterwards the report of another.

Waddell, the surgeon, was immediately sent for from Stafford, and on his arrival at the scene found Yarker and his wife lying about five yards distant from each other. Mrs. Yarker having been shot through the heart, and the upper part of Yarker's head being entirely blown off, taking with it nearly the whole of the contents of the skull.—English paper.

Lynne, Vermont, June 21, 1850.

Lyndon, Vermont, June 21, 1850.
The closing scene of Bristol Bill and Christian Meadows' trial is tragical and melancholy—melancholy, not perhaps to them, but to the entire

Yesterday Mr. Farrar submitted a motion to the court, on street of judgment, based upon some alleged errors in the indictment. His Honor deferd giving his opinion until this morning, when ac came into the court room, and overruled the motion, and asked the prisoners if they had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against them. Bristol Bill rose, and after making several indignant remarks, told the court he isked no mercy at their hands; Meadows scemed somewhat penitent, and begged mitigation. omewhat penitent, and begged mitigation.

The court then sentenced them to ten years each, at hard labor, in the State Prison, at Wind-

Bliss N. Davis, esq. State attorney, immediately passed round on the outside of the bar, stoop over, and

lows, whercupon Bill rose from his seat, went cound to the side of Davis, and suddenly stabbed im in the neck. Davis fell, and exclaimed, "The rascal has killed me." He was taken up and carried to his lodgings, where he continues in a dangerous and critical situation. He bled most prousely, and since carried to his room remains percent and physicians that the wound would prove ons and physicians that the wound would prove ital.
Bill stabbed him with a case knife, the blade of

which is some eight inches in length, and without handle. He made only one sudden thrust, and eft the knife sticking in the neck, where it re-named till some one seized it and pulled it out. Much fear and excitement prevailed in the court com; and though bill was feuered, he took conrol of the house for some minutes. The judge ommanded the officers to arrest him; but so conletely terror-striken were all present, that no one durst approach him. Bill stationed himself n one corner of the room, and swore he would kill the first man who should approach him; but t last his counsel, Mr. Farrar, went up to him, spoke a few words, when without further resistance, he yielded himself to the hands of an officer, and was immediately handcuffed and put in close ance, he yielded himself to the hands of an officer, and was immediately handcuffed and put in close confinement. Bill seemed frantic with rage; said he intended to kill Davis on the spot, and is "most G—d d—d sorry he did not." Where he obtained the knife no one knows, but it is generally supposed some one furnished him with it—for what purpose that individual best knows.

It is a most desperate and lamentable occurrence, and we trust that in the end strict justice will be meted out, and Bill receive his just reward.

THE NORTHAMPTON HERMIT.-The following

rom Mt. Holly, over 70 years of age, is extracted

could have been made to the Court of Madrid; but he (Lord Palmerston) had seen the Spanish Minister, who reached London yesterday, and had conveyed to him the information which the government had received.

[From the London Gazette, June 6.]

Trade of Great Britain.

The Board of Trade returns for the month, and for four months, ending the 5th of May, have just been issued, but the late hour at which they reached us, prevents our giving in detail, to-day, more than the tables relative to shipping (which will be found in another column,) the tables relative to imports and exports we shall give to-morrow. The annexed summary, however, shows the total amounts, under the various heads:—

The total declared value of exports for the month last past is £5,412,846, whilst for the corresponding months in 1848 and 1849, they were respectively £3,555,528 and £4,014,614. For the four months of the present year, the gross amount is set down at £20,067,999, and for the corresponding months in 1848 and 1849, they appears £15,239,861 and £16,836,647 respectively.

The total importation of coffee for the last month was 4,468,801 lbs., against 3,524,666 lbs., month was 4,468,801 lbs., against 3,524,666 lbs., month was 4,468,801 lbs., against 3,524,666 lbs., whilst contained the corresponding months are commonted and the charrity of the neighborhood, arrived him a little nourishment, of which he particular to the last month was 4,468,801 lbs., against 3,524,666 lbs., month was 4,468,801 lbs., against 3,524,666 lbs., whilst contained the corresponding months are contained to the premate of would not suffer himself to be removed to a com-fortable dwelling. Next morning he was found dead in his cell, with a crucifix and a brass fish; and on the 20th he was decently interred in Friend's burial place at Mt. Holly.—Mt. Holly Marror.

REVOLTING DISCLOSURES AS TO A BURIAL PLACE.—Potters' Field, at New York, where are buried the poor paupers from abroad, and all who cannot afford to bury themselvee, is become so disgusting and intolerable a nuisance, that the Grand Jury have made it the subject of a present-ment—calling upon the Common Council to stop further interments, as it is ascertained the number of corpses are already seen thousand corpses to the acre! Horrid. The presentment says:

"The thin soil is trenched for the reception of the dead, and tiers of seven or eight comma are piled one on another, up to and around the surrounding surface. Over the tops of these a little earth is thrown, but so partially, that frequently the ends, and in some cases, the tops of comma are left exposed to view. It need hardly be added, that these mounds of putrefaction, spread out upon the face of a rock to the action of the sun, infect the atmosphere with a pestilent effluvia upon the face of a rock to the action infect the atmosphere with a pestil-highly injurious, not only to the fourth persons in the public institutions on out to the surrounding peighborhood